



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to give our friends the pleasure and profit of reading, in the present paper, this excellent and most instructive address.

Editorial Note.

A Fine Gift of Books.

The library of the American Peace Society has received a fine collection of books, the gift of Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle of Hillsboro, Ohio. The collection is from the library of her late distinguished husband, Prof. Herbert Tuttle of Cornell University. The works are mostly on the subject of International Law, and are by well-known authorities. The list is as follows:

International Law. W. E. Hall, M. A. Oxford, 1880.

Commentaries upon International Law. Robert Phillimore, M. P. 2 volumes.

An Abridgment of Kent's Commentaries on American Law. Eben Francis Thompson. Boston, 1886.

Elements of International Law. Henry Wheaton, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1807.

Introduction to the Study of International Law. Theodore D. Woolsey. Boston, 1879.

Civic Liberty and Self-Government. Francis Lieber. New York, 1874.

Encyklopädie der Staatswissenschaften. Robert von Mohl. Tuebingen, 1859.

Writings of Chief Justice John Marshall on the Federal Constitution. Boston, Monroe & Co.

Miscellaneous Writings of Joseph Storey. Boston, Monroe & Co.

Elements of Political Economy. Arthur Lathan Perry. New York, 1868.

Outlines of International Law. George B. Davis, U. S. A. New York, 1887.

Lectures on Jurisprudence. John Austin. London, 1875.

Principles of Political Economy. John Stuart Mill. London, 1871.

International Relations. E. J. Phelps. Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Harvard, 1889.

Mrs. Tuttle has the most hearty thanks of the Society for this generous remembrance.

Report of the Proceedings of the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress.

BY JAMES L. TRYON.

The New England Arbitration and Peace Congress, held at Hartford May 8 to 11, has been the event of the year among the peace societies. Although the attendance was drawn chiefly from Hartford and New Britain, more than two hundred and fifty delegates from the rest of the New England States were present. Delegates came from a wide variety of organizations — from churches, philanthropic associations, schools, colleges, boards of trade, labor organizations, consumer's leagues, charity organizations, municipalities, state commissions, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, men's clubs, women's clubs, art and religious, civic and literary, sunshine clubs, suffrage leagues, from the Sons and Daughters of the

American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish War Veterans, lodges, etc.

Of prominent workers in the peace cause the Boston group were well represented.

Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society, was chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Program Committee. Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, pastor of one of the leading Congregational churches in Hartford, was the executive secretary. Mr. Roundy, like Mr. Call, gave himself up unreservedly to the three months' task of organizing the Congress, and when at last it met he put himself at the disposal of the delegates in patient, self-effacing work upon details that made for their comfort and convenience. In all the work of preparing for the Congress its organizers had the counsel and support of Dr. Trueblood, who had suggested the idea of holding such a Congress for the New England States.

The president of the Congress, Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, brought to it not only the prestige of his position, but a deep conviction of the commanding importance of the peace cause.

THE CENTRE CHURCH HOUSE.

The sessions of the Congress were held in the new Centre Church House. This beautiful colonial building with its large and convenient rooms, suitable alike for meetings, receptions and office work, was the headquarters of the Congress. Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter and his parishioners believed that it could be put to no better civic or philanthropic use than that of the friends of peace. The auditorium was handsomely decorated with fine silk flags, white bordered American peace flags, "rainbow" peace flags, a new device indicating by a rainbow on a white background the perpetual reign of peace, and the flags of all nations. This decoration was done by Dr. Robert S. Friedmann of New York, who not only lent the flags, but came from New York and put them up with his own hands.

THE CONGRESS SABBATH.

The pulpits of many of the Hartford churches were occupied on Sunday morning by delegates.

The afternoon was devoted to a mass meeting, the object of which was to show the relation of laboring men to the peace movement.

Dr. Potter, who presided, paid a tribute to Elihu Burritt and Sir William Randal Cremer, two sons of labor who had given their best years to the promotion of the fraternity of peoples, the one working for a Congress and Court of Nations, the other organizing the Interparliamentary Union, one of the most useful agencies in bringing to realization the ideas advocated by his forerunner.

Charles J. Donahue, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, who followed Dr. Potter, agreed with an opinion lately expressed by Hon. John W. Foster that the time will soon come when workingmen of one country will no longer go out to shoot their brother workingmen of another country at the behest of their rulers. Labor organizations have learned something from experience; they now see that they have more to gain through the channels of peace than by strikes or conflicts. They thoroughly believe in arbitration, an ideal system of which the Unions of Connecticut are about to present to the world.

John Brown Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, spoke on "The Stake of the Workers in International Peace." He condemned the present rivalry in armaments, and declared that what we need is more education and fewer Dreadnoughts. We should do away with the evils of the armed peace system with their entail of needless expense. The four million men who are enrolled in the armies of the world he characterized as unproducers who are supported by their brothers who are employed in gainful occupations. The burdens of the workmen are heavy enough without adding these drones. The time is coming when those who make war will have to do their own fighting. There will be no response among people at large to the call to arms.

The other principal address of the meeting was made by Rev. Charles E. Beals, whose topic was "The Workman and the Gun Man." He drew a fine comparison between the laboring man and the soldier. The laboring man is productive, the soldier destructive; the laborer thinks straight, the gun man is fallacious; the laborer is a democrat, the gun man a privileged character; the laborer is an optimist, the gun man a pessimist; the laborer is an internationalist, the gun man is not. The one man who is out of joint with all the spirit of international companionship is the gun man.

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE.

A general peace meeting of a religious character was held in Parsons Theatre, Sunday evening, which, in spite of rain, was attended by five hundred people. On the stage were seated members of the principal committees, the officers of the Congress, the speakers and the Girls' Glee Club of the Hartford Public High School. The presiding officer was Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Coleman Adams. The Glee Club sang "The Twenty-Third Psalm," Mendelssohn's "Lift Thine Eyes" and "The Holy City."

Dr. G. Glenn Atkins, the first speaker, took for his topic "The Bases of Peace," and by use of historical comparisons showed that gradually certain historic causes of war, religious intolerance, the personal ambition of rulers, the aggrandizement of royal dynasties, and the ambitions of whole nations to override their neighbors have disappeared. Nations have begun to realize that they are interdependent. In the realm of trade no nation lives to itself. One thing to-day which is making for peace, even above treaties and congresses, is the welding together of the peoples through international commerce. Many possibilities of international misunderstanding, the cultivation of fear, distrust, etc., may remain, but it is our duty to try to do away with them. The likelihood of war decreases as two nations involved in trouble begin thoroughly to understand each other. He did not believe in any ignoble peace, a peace without discipline, courage, sacrifice and suffering, but in the release of the resources and energies of nations for a nobler and more Godlike conflict than that which has characterized the wars of the past. Dr. Atkins' comparisons enabled his audience to see that within the past two or three centuries great progress had been made towards universal peace.

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., the next on the program, failed to arrive, and Dr. Trueblood, with but a moment's notice, was called upon to speak in his

place. He declared that peace has in our day come to have what he described as *staying power*. It is much more difficult now for war to break out over even serious occurrences than it once was. This fact had been impressively shown in the Fashoda trouble between France and Great Britain, in the Venezuela affair in 1895, in the Algeciras incident, and in the matter of the Japanese children in the San Francisco schools. Many people, he said, in Great Britain and elsewhere, have imagined that there is to be war between England and Germany, but the better sentiment of both countries, in both public and private circles, has prevailed and made war between those countries practically impossible. This *staying power* of peace is one of the greatest encouragements to the friends of the cause.

On the same evening Hamilton Holt gave his lecture, "The Federation of the World," in New Britain.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONGRESS.

Every opportunity was taken to make the peace workers who were present at Hartford as useful as possible. A complete schedule of speakers was made up for the schools. All the grades above the third and fourth were assembled in the large assembly halls of the schools, and this means that each speaker must have addressed from four to six hundred pupils at a time. At the High School Dr. Trueblood addressed fourteen hundred. The principals of the schools were prepared beforehand for their visitors and arranged a religious service with musical exercises to accompany the speaking, Scriptural passages and hymns being selected with reference to the leading thought of the day.

Delegates who were not occupied with speaking gave up the morning to the details of registration and other preliminaries. The American Peace Society had a literature booth in the registration room from which many papers and pamphlets were distributed. The literature of the American School Peace League and the International School of Peace was also distributed. Miss Eckstein's World-Petition to the Third Hague Conference, signatures to which are up in the millions, was in circulation.

WELCOME BY THE STATE AND CITY.

The formal welcome to the Congress was given in the Representatives' Chamber at the State House, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Call, who called the Congress to order, sketched briefly the historical relation of Connecticut to the peace movement, the reasons why the Congress was held at Hartford, and then introduced Dean Rogers of the Yale Law School as president of the Congress.

A brief but cordial welcome was given to the delegates by the acting Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Isaac W. Brooks, in the absence of Governor Weeks, who at that time was in Virginia. Lieutenant-Governor Brooks was followed by Hon. Edward L. Smith, Mayor of Hartford, whose welcome was also most cordial.

Dean Rogers then made his formal address as president, the subject of which was "The Present Problem." This address is published in full in this issue. It was delivered with an ease and dignity which tended to win new friends for the cause and to elevate it in the minds of those who had previously given their adherence to it.

Dr. Trueblood's address, which followed that of the president, was upon "Lessons from the History of the



THE NATIONS AT THE GRAVE OF BURRITT.

Peace Movement." It will also be found elsewhere in this paper. It was an instructive and inspiring historical and prophetic treatment of the peace movement, such as would be possible only for one who had long studied it, lived in it, and met the difficult problems of leadership which a great world question of this kind presents.

After the meeting at the State House was over a photograph of the delegates was taken on the steps outside. A reception to the delegates was then given in the Centre Church House, in which representatives of New Britain joined those of Hartford in making the visitors feel at home. Tea was served, and the hour was a very delightful one.

MONDAY EVENING AT CENTRE CHURCH.

In the evening a general meeting was held at the Centre Church, at which Dr. Jacobus of the Hartford Theological Seminary presided. He gave an interesting account of a visit which he had made to The Hague, coincident with a meeting of the court at which one of the cases which it has decided was under consideration. The very simplicity of the proceedings had impressed him with the profoundness of the peace movement. He called attention to the moral degeneracy, as well as to the loss and destruction, caused by war, and said that the only plea for battleships and armies is the plea that they may not be used.

Letters were then read from President Taft, expressing belief in peace, but not in giving up the army or the navy, which, he thought, tended to preserve peace; from Ambassador Bryce, emphasizing the importance of the peace movement and deploring the present ruinous policy

of building great armaments; from Secretary of State Knox, pointing to the Court of Arbitral Justice as a great step taken towards permanent peace; from ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, indicating, as is well-known from his recent speeches, his sympathy with the objects of the Congress; from William J. Bryan, urging an international agreement providing for commissions of inquiry to investigate and report on the facts in every case of dispute between nations before hostilities are engaged in, — the same measure advocated by him at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in London in 1906; and from Samuel Gompers, stating that organized labor stands for peace, individual as well as national, carping critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

The spirit of the evening found its full expression in a very original and somewhat humorous paper by Hon. Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, on "Some Supposed Just Causes of War," in which he showed the absurdity of reserving from arbitration questions involving vital interest and national honor. This admirable paper will be printed in the July number of the *Advocate of Peace*. Whenever, throughout the Congress, reference was made to the recent speech of President Taft in which he expressed his belief that questions of honor should be arbitrated as well as others, it was a signal for vigorous applause.

The last speaker of the evening was Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, Mass., who spoke on "A Three-Plank Peace Platform." The address was in Dr. Gifford's pithy, sententious style, and was luminous throughout. One of his best thoughts, one plank in his platform, was, "No

gain from war when it is forced upon us." "Let The Hague bind nations," he said, "never to take property or money from the conquered, and the plunder lust that incites to war will be cured. Once war meant slavery; now prisoners are cared for and returned. Let us put property on the same basis; make good all we destroy and the charm of war is ended."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

The session of Tuesday morning opened in the Centre Church House, with Dean Rogers in the Chair. The speakers were Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, President Thomas of Middlebury College, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews and Mrs. May Wright Sewall. Mrs. Mead's topic was, "How Women Must Defend the Republic." She showed that the dangers to be feared by the American people are not from enemies without, but from those within. The no-

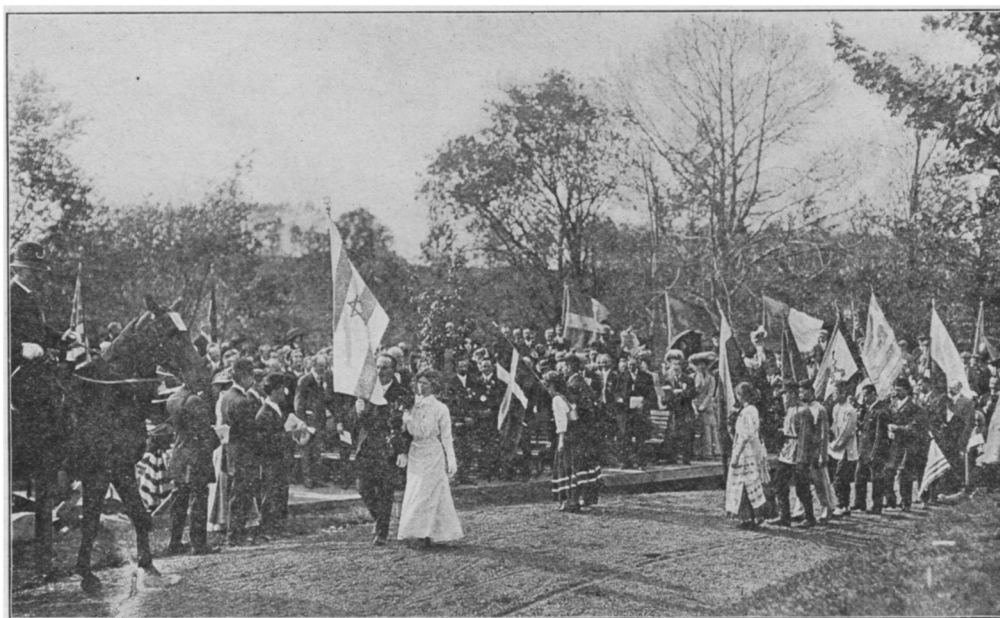
third as teachers, and showed how in each case they might help the peace movement. She gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the American School Peace League, of which she is the secretary, and showed that already it had begun to make itself felt in the teaching world, State Branches having been organized in various places, important meetings held, etc.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall spoke of the part taken by the Woman's Council in the promotion of peace and international fraternity. Her address was remarkable because of the large spirit of humanity that pervaded it. It lifted the sentiment of the Congress to a high level, and gave the audience a conception of patriotism so inclusive that everybody who listened to her felt it a duty to take all peoples and races into his heart.

Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea of the International School of Peace spoke briefly on her work among women's clubs.

THE BURRITT CELEBRATION.

The Burritt Celebration at New Britain, Tuesday afternoon and evening, was the most unique and probably the most picturesque event in the annals of the peace movement. It is doubtful if any American citizen or citizen of whatever nation ever received the same kind of tribute as was given that day to Burritt. The day was full of international significance. Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, December 10, 1810, and this is his anniversary year, but his friends felt that a cen-



THE NATIONS SALUTING.

tion that we are beset with foes and therefore must make extraordinary preparations to prevent being attacked is due to ignorance of the real conditions. Mrs. Mead touched upon the question of rifle practice in the schools, that of the boy-scout movement, and on the efforts of the Army and Navy Leagues to promote militarism. "Women," she said, "are the defenders as well as the mothers of men, and therefore owe a duty to the world peace movement in its effort to do away with the war spirit."

Dr. Thomas spoke on "The Dynamic of a Successful World Peace Movement." Like some other speakers in the Congress, he emphasized particularly the ethical argument for the abolition of war, and made the economic argument secondary. He based his position on the high ideals of brotherhood and unselfishness which are taught by Christianity.

Mrs. Andrews spoke on "The Power of Women to Promote Peace through the School." She made a three-fold classification of the power of women in the present day, first as mothers, second as members of clubs, and

tenary celebration in his honor would be most impressive as a part of the program of the New England Peace Congress. A committee of seventy persons had been appointed to arrange for the occasion. So much faithful work was put into the celebration by a great number of persons that it would be invidious to single out any individual as the leading spirit. But the success realized was due in a large degree to the originality and enterprise of Rev. Herbert A. Jump, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who kept the idea constantly before the people, proposed attractive features and secured worthy speakers. Mr. Jump showed what may be done to popularize the peace movement in a manner adapted to the American mind. Great credit was also due to Mrs. Annie S. Churchill, secretary of the Burritt Memorial Committee, who has for several years been active in raising a fund for a permanent memorial to him; to her daughter, Miss Rose Churchill; to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Talcott, for their influence in maintaining a rare appropriateness and dignity in the program; to Hon. George M. Landers, Prof. Marcus White and others.



THE MARCH OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The celebration was an expression of all the twenty-seven nationalities represented in New Britain. Everybody was enthusiastic in doing his part quite as much as if he had been a personal friend and life-long neighbor of Mr. Burritt. The whole city of fifty thousand people gave up the ordinary duties of the day for the celebration. Stores, banks, factories, schools and offices, all were closed. Public buildings on the main streets and private residences everywhere were decorated with flags and bunting. At Central Park one could see the flags of all nations. A great Burritt banner hung across one of the main squares of the city bearing Goldwin Smith's sentiment, now the motto adopted by the Cosmopolitan Clubs, "Above all nations is humanity."

The guests of the Congress were carried from Hartford to New Britain by the citizens of the latter city in automobiles. On each automobile were two little pennants, one white, the other green, designated as the Burritt colors, which were everywhere displayed throughout the city. White stood for the principle of peace; green symbolized the "Olive Leaf Mission," the name given to the press sheets on which Mr. Burritt circulated short articles on peace and fraternity to the leading periodicals of the world half a century ago. Every delegate in Hartford was provided with a package of literature containing a sketch of the life of Burritt, other souvenirs and a program of exercises.

The automobile parties, having been driven about the principal streets, that they might see the decorations and get a glimpse of the homes of this thriving city, went in procession to the cemetery, where seats were provided for them on a grand stand erected before a large open space near Mr. Burritt's grave.

A great civic procession, which had started from the centre of the city, marched into the cemetery, the head of the procession reaching there just as the delegates became seated. Besides the usual escort of police came the Mayor and members of the Common Council, who took seats on the grand stand just in the rear of the

speakers, a group of whom surrounded Hon. James Brown Scott, the orator of the day. Next came a series of emblematic floats and several divisions of school children, three thousand in all, public schools and parochial schools joining together, each preceded by banner bearers with the names of the schools, among them the Burritt School, named in honor of the hero of peace; between some of the school divisions marched bands.

One of the most interesting of the floats was that of the "international group," representing fifteen nations in native costume. These were England, Germany, Ire-

land, Sweden, Scotland, Hebrews, Denmark, China, Russia, Italy, Poland, France, Persia, Greece and America. The members dismounted and passed the reviewing stand in pairs, a man carrying his national flag, accompanied by a woman carrying a laurel wreath. Each of these halted before the delegates, made a bow, dipped the national color and declared itself to be the tribute to Elihu Burritt of the nation represented, repeating such phrases as "England's tribute," "Germany's tribute," with pride and enthusiasm. No national delegation made more of an impression than that of Persia, which reminded the spectators that Mr. Burritt's interest in Oriental languages had taken him intellectually to the ends of the earth, which had now come back to do him homage. When the American white-bordered banner, the largest of all, fetching up in the rear, saluted the audience, the man who bore it won a round of applause by saying, "America, the half brother of all nations, greets you."

The members of the "international group" then laid wreaths around sockets about Burritt's grave, and placed their flags in the sockets where they could be seen from the grand stand. The general procession of symbolic floats was led by classes of the High School, each representing an idea which was wrought out with great care in decoration and costume. The Seniors personified the arts of peace. The Juniors enacted a scene from the life of William Penn. The Sophomores illustrated the theme "Peace and the Nations." The Freshmen recalled the vision of the Hebrew prophet when he proclaimed the coming of the day of universal peace.

The second division of floats was the contribution of various societies, civic and fraternal, such as the Elks, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, United German Societies, Hebrew Societies, and the Young Men's Christian Association, each in some way symbolizing peace or acting some scene from lodge ritual exemplifying a virtue.

The most significant floats were those of the different nationalities. All of them testified to the cooperative

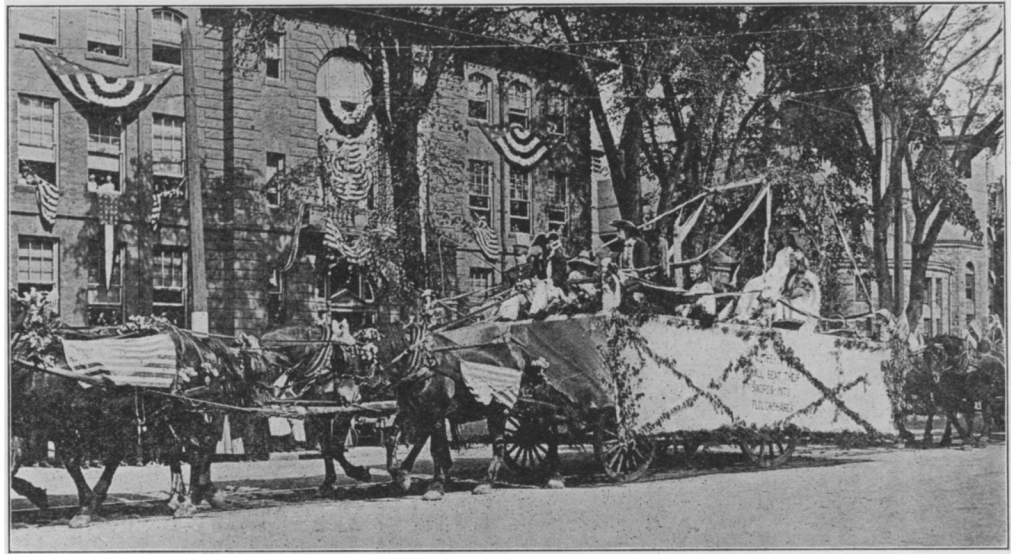
spirit of a respectable body of foreign descended citizens. Some of the floats, those of the Italians and Germans, for example, were escorted by hundreds of people of the nationality which they represented, and brought home to the duller observer the thought that was frequently heard from the lips of speakers that "America is the melting pot of the nations." One of the most original floats was that of the Swedish contingent, which illustrated the awards of the Nobel prize. The float of the United Jewish Societies exemplified the Scriptural passage, "A little child shall lead them," and bore mottoes such as, "One nation shall not lift up the sword against another nation." The Young Men's Christian Association division was cosmopolitan, being made up of twenty-five nationalities bearing the motto, "The unity of the nations." And the committee did not forget to include, as indispensable to the thought of the day, a representation of the little red school-house where Elihu Burritt was educated.

EXERCISES AT THE GRAVE. ORATION OF DR. SCOTT.

When the procession had passed the exercises at the grave of Burritt began, Principal Marcus White of the State Normal School presiding. A school children's chorus of two hundred and fifty voices sang, under the charge of Prof. G. B. Matthews. Invocation was made by Rev. H. W. Maier, pastor of Mr. Burritt's church. The chief historic part of the exercises, however, was the oration by Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington. The oration (see the full report elsewhere) was short, appreciative and eloquent. A more appropriate choice for speaker could not have been made, for he, like William Ladd and Elihu Burritt, has recently stood preëminently for a High Court of Nations. But what was of most significance in his address could hardly be realized at the time by his hearers, and only now has begun to be understood by the world. This was the semi-official announcement, interpolated by Dr. Scott in his speech, that the Court of Arbitral Justice, for which the State Department of the United States has been working, is now actually in process of being established.

"I deem it," he said, "a great privilege to be able, as it were, almost officially to make that announcement to you here to-day in the very presence of the spirit of the man who proclaimed the idea not merely in the United States, but popularized it in Europe, and made it a living reality."

After the exercises at the grave the delegates were driven to the New Britain Institute, where they were received by the committee, by Miss Anna Strickland, a



THE NATIONS SHALL BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES.

niece of Mr. Burritt, and other representatives of his family. They were also shown the Burritt manuscripts and books, and the portrait of Mr. Burritt made by the British artist, Munns. The delegates and many citizens of New Britain then went to supper at the First, the South and the Methodist churches, where they were hospitably entertained.

In the evening a Burritt mass meeting was held in the Russwin Lyceum. This brought out such a large audience that it was necessary to have parallel exercises in the First Church, to which later the distinguished speakers repaired. The presiding officer at the Lyceum was Hon. C. E. Mitchell, and at the First Church Rev. Dr. J. H. Bell. There was a jubilee chorus of trained singers, under the direction of Prof. E. F. Laubin, which rendered Gounod's "Gallia." There was also a mixed choir from St. Mary's Parochial School. Invocation was made by Rev. Dr. R. F. Moore, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and an address of welcome given by Mayor Joseph M. Halloran. The orator of the evening was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue of New York. This single passage was the keynote of his address: "Back of every interest and concern and endeavor of the life of Elihu Burritt lay his passion for humanity. He was one of the earliest and greatest humanitarians of the nineteenth century. Nothing human was remote from him; nothing human failed to arouse the interest and to stir the soul of 'this most persistent prophet of reform.'"

Rabbi Wise was followed by Dean Henry Wade Rogers and ex-Governor Utter of Rhode Island, who made brief addresses. During an interval in the program Mr. Jump announced the result of the competition among the pupils of the schools of New Britain for the best essays on the life of Mr. Burritt. When the meeting closed the delegates felt that New Britain, in honoring Mr. Burritt, had consecrated permanently for its new generation by this ever-memorable festival the highest conceptions of justice and fraternity that prevail in the world.

THE CLOSING DAY OF THE CONGRESS.

The celebration at New Britain was the climax of the Congress, but there were events of great public importance in reserve for Wednesday. One of these was the address delivered by Edwin D. Mead on the demands which should be made of the third Hague Conference. Mr. Mead prefaced his suggestions with an account of the Hague legislation for the regulation of war and for its prevention, dwelling particularly upon the advance made in the arbitral system and the progress toward the new Court of Arbitral Justice. He recognized the great value of President Taft's recent utterance with regard to the possibility of adjudicating questions of honor like any other questions, and hoped that the third Hague Conference might make an arbitration treaty that should reduce or even eliminate the customary reservations of special cases from arbitration. He called attention to the value of a resolution recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature against the taking of territory from other peoples by conquest, and commended the practice already begun among some nations of setting apart a peace budget. He also urged the importance of the American plan for the immunity from capture of private property at sea, a measure that will tend to prepare the way for the reduction of armaments.

Rev. Walter Walsh of Scotland, whose presence in this country has been a tonic to the peace workers, gave an entertaining exposition of Normal Angell's new book, "Europe's Optical Illusion." Rev. Professor Kilpatrick of Toronto gave an ethical analysis of the question of war and peace, in which he showed that only where there is love will peace certainly prevail; peace is not a manufactured article, but a spirit. Mr. Ginn, in a brief paper, explained, as he has done in public articles, the purposes and progress of his International School of Peace, which is now in operation, the organization of some of the departments having already been commenced.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At the opening of the afternoon session it was voted to send a cablegram of sympathy to the Queen Dowager of Great Britain, prepared and signed by the president of the Congress. A telegram of greeting and sympathy was also ordered sent to Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, who had been kept from the Congress by ill-health.

Judge Robert F. Raymond of the Massachusetts Superior Court was then introduced as the presiding officer for the afternoon. On taking the chair he made some very instructive remarks on the progress of equity in the dealings of men and nations with each other. The platform of the Congress was presented by President Luther of Trinity College, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and unanimously approved. (We print it in full elsewhere.)

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Chief Justice of Connecticut, was then introduced and gave an admirable paper on the relation of international law to the world peace problem, which we hope to publish in full next month.

The annual meeting of the American Peace Society then followed, and was addressed by Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. His excellent paper on "War Not Inevitable," found on another page, will be read with great pleasure, we are sure, by all our friends.

The afternoon closed with the business meeting of the American Peace Society.

The spirit of the Congress had its fullest literary and social expression at the closing banquet at the Allyn House in the evening. Everything said there lifted to a high ethical plane a congenial company of delegates, of citizens of Hartford and New Britain, who got together once more for a farewell review of their most interesting week in the study of the peace movement. Dean Rogers presided. Speeches were made by Hon. George B. Chandler of Rocky Hill, Conn., a speaker noted for his literary style; by Hon. Herbert Knox Smith, National Commissioner of Corporations, who spoke on the force of commerce, emphasizing the fact that our disputes are hereafter likely to be commercial and need a commercial tribunal, which must of course be one of right if it is to be the agent of justice; by Rev. Walter Walsh, who, with his usual readiness, responded to a toast to King George V; by Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., whose view of the problem of dealing with militarism and war was broadly philosophical; by Mr. Mead, who made one of his most telling speeches, full of animation and conviction; by Prof. M. Honda of Japan, who spoke most instructively on the relations of the East to the West; and by Dr. Trueblood, who gave a brief account of the growth of the peace movement in Japan, with which Professor Honda had been connected, and made a discriminating review of the work of the Congress. A highly creditable original poem, based upon a veteran's supposed memories of the Civil War, teaching a vivid lesson in the wickedness of war, was read by Burgess Johnson of New York.

The Congress closed leaving behind it a sense of fellowship among the New England peace workers such as has never before been felt by them, and that promises well for organized and aggressive work in the future.

Elihu Burritt.

BY JAMES BROWN SCOTT, SOLICITOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

A commemorative address delivered before the New England Peace Congress at New Britain, May 10, 1910.

The life of Elihu Burritt, which has been a source of pride to New Britain and an inspiration to the humble of many lands, is, from the wordly point of view, singularly uneventful. Born in 1810 in New Britain, in Connecticut, he died in his native town in 1879, after a lifetime devoted to the service of mankind. A blacksmith by trade, a student by instinct, a scholar by attainment, an author of eminence, a benefactor and philanthropist by profession, he has written his name large in the history of international development. To bring the nations together into fellowship; to point out the likeness of the peoples, rather than to accentuate their differences; to facilitate the exchange of ideas and ideals by travel, personal intercourse and correspondence; to call into being a Congress of Nations for the codification of the laws of nations and an international court for their interpretation and application to controversies, so that an appeal to arms should be unnecessary,—these were his aims and the realization of these was in part his personal achievement.